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UNEXPECTEDLY
DANGEROUS ANIMALS

“I’LL NEVER GET OVER THIS!”

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LIKE A FAN

EVERYONE’S IRISH

ST PATRICK’S DAY

REVENGE IS SWEET

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CONTENTS

- 4 HOLIDAY**
Irish for a Day
- 6 LANGUAGE**
The Irish-English Dialect
- 8 ISSUE**
Who's the Rudest One of All?
- 10 NATURE**
Unexpectedly Dangerous
- 12 POP CULTURE**
Don't Make the Fans Mad
- 14 NEWS**
Cooliosities
- 16 MATURITA**
Reading
- 17 PUZZLES**
The Puzzler, Strange World
- 18 SERIES: ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**
Map of Ireland
- 20 IRELAND**
Faces of Ireland
- 21 LITERATURE**
Roald Dahl
- 22 LITERATURE**
"Vengeance Is Mine, Inc." by Roald Dahl
- 24 INTERNET**
Tips on Doing Online Research
- 26 B2 LANGUAGE PRACTICE**
Listening, Reading, Language in Use

DEAR READERS,

It's spring! Hooray. Best season of the year. I mean, technically March is spring, right?

March means that it's time for St Patrick's Day. I suppose there won't be much celebrating in the streets and pubs this year, but who cares? You can celebrate with *Bridge* instead! We have a feature on St Patrick's Day itself, of course. Our monthly map is about Ireland, too, and there's a short article on famous Irish people – all great stuff for exams. We've also got an article on the Irish-English dialect, which I think you'll really enjoy. Plus of course there are online extras, including an explainer about what's going on with Northern Ireland after Brexit.

That's a lot of Ireland, but there's plenty more too. We've a piece on what happens when pop culture producers disappoint their fans. There's the literature of Roald Dahl. There's a how-to guide to getting the most out of Google (since that's where we all keep our brains these days). And rather a lot more, including some useful exam practice.

So, what are you waiting for?
Turn the page, and start reading!

Paul Farrington-Douglas
& the Bridge team

CHRISTMAS CRISS-CROSS COMPETITION

Thank you to all of you who took part in the Christmas competition! The correct answers to the criss-cross puzzle were: 1 stars, 2 match, 3 trash, 4 trams, 5 stairs, 6 maths, 7 chairs, 8 sitar, 9 shirts, 10 hair

Out of all the correct answers we received, we randomly drew three winners who received little gifts from Bridge Publishing House: **Iva Dvořáková from Kaplice, Štěpán Plaček from Bolatice and Michaela Šťastná from Brno.** Congratulations to the winners!

IRISH FOR A DAY

Dress up in green, pin a shamrock to your hat and sing along to the Pogues. I bet you feel as Irish as St Patrick! Well, how Irish is that really, anyway?

Liam Peach (UK)

The Interesting Life of St Patrick

The life of a saint generally sounds pretty boring. Praying, helping the poor, healing the sick, praying some more, etc. etc. But being kidnapped by pirates? Being attacked by a load of snakes? St Patrick's life was a little more interesting.

The patron saint of Ireland was probably born in England sometime in the late fourth or early fifth century and... hang on a minute, *born in England?* That's right, St Patrick wasn't actually Irish. Although his exact birthplace is unclear, it was probably somewhere in England, or possibly Scotland or Wales. But definitely Britain. So how did he end up in Ireland?

When Patrick was about 16, he was kidnapped by pirates, taken from his home country and forced into slavery across the Irish Sea. As a slave, he had to look after sheep (which doesn't really sound too terrible) and spent his time hanging out with the sheep and praying to God before eventually becoming an official Christian. After six years he managed to escape and went back to Britain. But after a few years back at home he had a vision that told him to return to Ireland and convert the people there to Christianity. So that's just what Patrick did, making use of the shamrock with its three leaves to teach the Irish about the Holy Trinity*.

Bringing religion to the Irish is not Patrick's only legacy – he also got rid of all of Ireland's snakes. Legend has it that Patrick was up a hill doing a 40-day fast when the snakes decided to attack him. Big mistake, snakes. Understandably, Patrick was pretty hangry* and chased all of the snakes into the sea, never to return. So thanks to Patrick, there are no snakes in Ireland to this day. Modern scientists like to insist that there have never been any snakes in Ireland, but who are you going to believe – a great medieval legend or a bunch of boring scientists?



St Patrick's Day Celebrations

St Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17th, the supposed day of Patrick's death. You are probably familiar with some of the traditions of this special day: parades, drinking unhealthy amounts of alcohol, and green everything – beer, clothes, even rivers. What you might not know, though, is that none of these things are traditionally Irish.

For centuries, St Patrick's Day was a solemn, religious occasion, not one for wild celebrations. Until the late 1970s pubs didn't even open on St Patrick's Day, and although these days drinking is a big part of the festivities, you are very unlikely to see green beer anywhere in Ireland. And parades are a relatively recent thing in Ireland too; the first one took place in 1995.

So where did these traditions come from? The answer is America. There are around 35 million Americans of Irish descent and for them, March 17th was a day they could demonstrate some national pride and remember the old country. The first ever St Patrick's Day parade took place in New York in the 1760s, and it was Irish Americans who popularised wearing green. Eventually St Patrick's Day became known as one of the most fun days of the year, so much so that Irish people in Ireland decided to adopt the traditions invented by their cousins across the Atlantic. These days St Patrick's Day is celebrated not only in Ireland and the US, but all over the world, with big events in the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Argentina. And it is not just for those of Irish descent either – on the 17th, everyone is Irish for a day!

PADDY'S DAY

In modern Irish, the name Patrick is Pádraig, and the diminutive is Paddy. The celebration is sometimes known as (St) Paddy's Day. In Britain, Paddy has also become a way of referring to Irish people in general, and depending on the context can be offensive or affectionate (= friendly, loving). As with everything else Anglo-Irish, it's a bit complicated...





A Difficult Relationship

Although Patrick was technically English, unfortunately that didn't lead to any great friendship between the two countries. As early as the 12th century, the English started colonising Ireland and fighting with the local kings, and in the 16th and 17th centuries, they started giving lands taken from these Irish kings to mostly English lords. The British wanted to "civilise" the country by destroying the Irish culture, religion and language and replacing it with Englishness. They began a process they called "plantation", bringing in thousands of English and Scottish farmers (planters) to replace the Irish. The biggest plantation was

Ulster in the north. Many Irish had to leave or were left with only the worst land to farm. Centuries of violence and oppression followed.

In 1922, after the Irish War of Independence, most of the country regained its freedom from Britain. The exception was the former plantation of Ulster, where a majority of people saw themselves as British, not Irish. Ulster decided to remain part of the United Kingdom, becoming the modern Northern Ireland.

In the late 1960s, new fighting broke out in Northern Ireland between Catholic Irish nationalists fighting for a united Ireland and Protestant Ulster unionists fighting to remain part of the UK. Thousands of people died during the next 30 years, which were known as "the Troubles", until a peace agreement was finally signed in 1998.



Although Ireland and Britain have had a very bloody and difficult history, their geographical closeness and shared language means there will always be close links between the two nations, and these days the rivalry between them is mostly friendly and limited mainly to sporting events.

DO-IT-YOURSELF GLOSSARY

In the article, find words that mean:

- 1 something that remains for others after you are gone: _____
- 2 a period of not eating anything, especially for religious reasons: _____
- 3 serious and without humour: _____
- 4 origin, ancestry, roots, historical family: _____
- 5 a situation in which people are governed in a cruel way and don't have freedom: _____
- 6 (in grammar) informal, friendly or childlike form of a word or name: _____

S Solutions in the TF and next month on the Bridge website

GLOSSARY*

the Holy Trinity – in Christianity, the Father (God), the Son (Jesus) and the Holy Ghost
hangry (humorous slang) – angry due to hunger:
 hungry + angry = hangry

FIERCE UNIQUE

THE IRISH-ENGLISH DIALECT

Irish English is different from standard English (the form of British English taught in schools). That's no surprise: language evolves and changes, and the changes happen differently in different places.

Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)

American and British English have been drifting apart for over 300 years, with some 5,000 kilometres of ocean in between them. Ireland is just tens of kilometres from British ports (depending where you cross) and the entire island was part of the UK till only a century ago. And yet the gap between standard British English and Irish English is bigger than the gap between British and American English. Why?

FIERCE NORMAL

Some of the things we find in Irish English are the effects of normal language change. There are a handful of words from older forms of English, like “ye” for the second-person singular “you”. People often say “amn’t I” instead of “aren’t I”, which is another form that used to be common across Britain. You find variations like this everywhere: it’s why Americans say “have gotten” instead of “have got”.

There are also variations in slang. For example, the Irish use “fierce” to mean “very”, as in “It’s fierce cold out.” Again, there’s nothing strange about this. Different parts of the UK and US also have slang words for “very”, such as “bare” (used in London) and “hella” (San Francisco area). But there are bigger differences, too, and this is where it gets interesting.

BIGGER DIFFERENCES

English is not Ireland’s native language. It doesn’t mean that Irish people today are not native speakers of English. They are. But before the centuries of British rule, the people spoke Irish, a Celtic language. Most people in Ireland have spoken English as their first language for over 200 years, but there has always been a mainly Irish-speaking minority. Even

today, around one in three Irish people can speak at least some Irish, and it is the first official language of Ireland.

This bilingualism has changed how the Irish speak English. Irish grammar differs from English grammar. When Irish speakers wanted to use a structure that exists in Irish but not English, they directly translated the words – and so created new English structures that exist only in Ireland.

PERFECTLY HOT

Irish doesn’t have a tense that does the same job as the present perfect, but it *does* have a structure for “hot news” – that is, for things that have just happened. To say “I have just done it”, the Irish language uses a grammar structure which literally translates as “I am after doing it.” Irish speakers took this structure directly into English; for example, “I’m after being on holiday” means “I’ve just got back from holiday.”

This structure, called the “hot news perfect”, can lead to funny misunderstandings with standard English speakers. In standard English, to “be after” something means to want it, so “I’m after a cup of tea” is a slightly strange way of saying “I want a cup of tea.” To an Irish English speaker, it means “I’ve just had a cup of tea.”

IRISH TIME

Standard English uses the present simple for regular habits, but it can be unclear. “She’s up late” is present simple, but it doesn’t sound like we’re talking about habits. A standard English speaker might add a phrase like “every night” to make it clear: “She’s up late every night.” An Irish person could say something different: “She *does* be up late”. This means “It’s her

Even today, Irish English speakers are often seen as uneducated.

habit to stay up late” and, once again, it is the influence of Irish grammar. Irish has a special tense for regular habits – since English does not, the Irish invented one.

IT’S NOT WRONG

There’s a long history of standard English speakers thinking of Irish English as ungrammatical. When Ireland was under British rule (and even afterwards), schools actually punished children who used Irish English, and even today, Irish English speakers are often seen as uneducated. It’s a strange opinion: even the most respected Irish writers use Irish English in their books. Here’s an example from James Joyce’s *Ulysses*: “And who is the gentleman does be visiting there?” (And who is the gentleman that’s visiting there regularly?)

Most English speakers outside of Ireland do not know that Irish English forms like “do be” have specific meanings. Because of this, when English speakers try to copy Irish speech, they often produce sentences like “She do be a beauty.” Having read this article, you know why this *is* ungrammatical nonsense. And you know more about Irish English than most native English speakers.



DISASTER

IRISHISMS

on foot of

Because of. Widely used in formal contexts such as news reporting and academic writing. "On foot of your report, we have decided to make some changes."

codding

Joking or fooling. "Are you codding me?", "It's all a cod", "Don't try to make a cod of me", "I'm just codding". "Codology" is a codding word for fun and silliness.

fooster

To do something busily but pointlessly and without results (from Irish *fústar*). "Stop foostering and do your homework."

till

Means the same as in standard English (until), but also means "in order that" or "so that (someone) can". Often heard in "Come here till I tell you", meaning "I have something to tell you."

acushla (also macushla)

Darling, my love. Comes from the Irish *a cuisle mo chroí*, "beat of my heart". A bit old-fashioned, but lovely!

cat

Terrible, awful. Possibly from *catastrophic*, possibly from Irish *cat marbh* (literally "dead cat", but meaning a disaster). "I buy fresh food, not pre-packed rubbish, we all know that's cat."

scarleh:

Embarrassment (literally "scarlet"). Used in phrases such as "scarleh for you" (roughly, "how embarrassing for you") or "scarleh for your ma for having you" ("your mother must be embarrassed to have given birth to you").

craic (pronounced crack):

Fun, good times, good conversation. Also used as "What's the craic?" (What's happening?) A really great night out could be described as "savage craic" or "deadly craic".

Interested in learning more?

This article draws on the work of Stan Carey, and you can read more on his language blog stancarey.wordpress.com/category/hiberno-english/



WHO'S THE RUDEST ONE OF ALL?

UNDERSTANDING POLITE BEHAVIOR ACROSS CULTURES

Who are the worst travelers in the world? It all depends on who you ask. In a 2019 survey, Spaniards and Germans said that British tourists were the worst. Chinese tourists were rated worst in Vietnam and Thailand. The Finns and Swedes complained most about Russians, while Moroccans and Jordanians were most negative about tourists from Saudi Arabia.

Auburn Scallon (USA)

It surprised me that tourists from the US didn't make the list. American travelers have a long-standing* reputation for rudeness. We are usually known for our lack of language skills and general loudness. This got me thinking* about what it means to be rude while in another country, and of my own experiences both at home and abroad.

KEEP IT DOWN!*

One of the first things I noticed after moving to the Czech Republic was the silence on public transportation. After years of living in New York City – where I've seen people shout, breakdance and sing while asking for money on the subway – this silence made me really uncomfortable. I worried what the reaction would be if I whispered or sneezed. The silence that seemed to relax everyone around me actually made me tense (= nervous) for the whole ride.

I also noticed something common to both our cultures. Some New York subway riders also dislike noisy travelers, and it's common for them to sigh or roll their eyes, but they rarely tell anyone to stop doing what they're doing. I've seen the same thing on Czech trams and metro rides. Czech passengers often give dirty looks or sigh when people are speaking loudly, but they, too, rarely tell anyone to be quiet.

ACCIDENTALLY RUDE

How much should travelers change their behavior to meet local norms? This is a question without an easy answer. It can be hard to learn what is or is not acceptable. Resources like travel blogs and guidebooks often give basic advice, but naming every cultural difference can be really difficult. This issue is also linked to how much tourism there is in different areas. Finding patience and understanding for a few accidentally rude people every day is very different than dealing with hundreds of people repeating the same behavior.



THINK ABOUT IT...

RANKING RUDENESS

The following behaviors might be considered rude in some cultures but not in others. Which three things do you find the rudest? Which three do you consider most forgivable?

- asking for a lower price while shopping
- being loud late at night
- being drunk in public
- blowing your nose in public
- eating or drinking while walking
- leaving your shoes on inside someone's house
- not learning the local language
- not leaving a tip at a restaurant
- peeing in public
- speaking loudly on public transport



- spitting on the street
- standing on the wrong side of an escalator
- using informal language with strangers
- walking slowly in busy areas

SEAT YOURSELF?

On the other side of the Atlantic, there are some common European behaviors that many people in the US find rude. When I worked in New York City, for example, European tourists regularly walked into restaurants and chose a seat for themselves. This would not be rude in their home countries, but it ignores an important US custom. In most American restaurants, a host or hostess meets people at the door, asks how many people will be sitting together and shows them where to sit. When Europeans seat themselves, a member of staff often has to ask them to move. This is because table reservations are not marked by a sign on the table, as in European restaurants; the host or hostess is usually responsible for this information.

This raises an interesting question. How can you politely ask someone to act differently if you think they're being rude? It's very difficult for people in the American hospitality industry*. US restaurant workers get anywhere from 20–65% of their income from customer tips, so they have to keep customers happy even if those people are being rude. That's why hosts, hostesses and servers often apologize when asking tourists who seat themselves to move (and then try to be extra kind for the rest of the meal) rather than explaining that their behavior is considered rude.

THE SHOE QUESTION

There some behaviors where Americans don't even agree on what's rude or polite. For example, every US household is different when it comes to wearing shoes inside. There are some families where "shoes-off, slippers-on at the door" is a normal way of life. In other places, people walk inside the house and then take their shoes off in the bedroom or closet. In areas with more extreme weather, such as lots of snow or mud, homes often have

an entryway where people remove their jackets and shoes when arriving home.

However, it *is* far more common (although definitely not a rule) to leave your shoes on when visiting someone else's home. I've gone to many birthday and holiday parties where asking guests to remove their shoes would be considered rude. Many families do not keep extra slippers to offer visitors, and guests might feel embarrassed to have bare feet or socks on display if they weren't expecting it. This is one more example where communicating in advance could help avoid possible rudeness, but the conversation doesn't always happen.

I can say that TV and movies don't paint the whole picture of US shoe behavior. In some parts of the country, such as the northeast, people really never take their shoes off unless they're going to bed – but in general, it's much more common on TV than in reality. It happens on TV for practical reasons, such as to avoid the character having to put their shoes on before walking outside. Personally, I feel just as uncomfortable as my European friends when I see someone on television put their shoes on the sofa or bed.

GLOSSARY*

long-standing – existing for a long time
got me thinking (informal) – inspired my thoughts; was the reason I began thinking about sth
keep it down – be quiet; keep the noise down
hospitality industry – businesses offering people food, drink or a place to sleep (hotels, restaurants, bars, etc.)

BRE X AME

behaviour (BrE) x **behavior** (AmE)
traveller (BrE) x **traveler** (AmE)
public transport (BrE) x **public transportation** (AmE)
underground, the tube (BrE) x **subway** (AmE)
passenger (BrE) x **rider** (AmE)
waiter/waitress (BrE) x **server** (AmE)
to apologise (BrE) x **to apologize** (AmE)
hall, porch (BrE) x **entryway** (AmE)
different from (BrE) x **different than** (AmE)

UNEXPECTEDLY DANGEROUS

SOME CUTIES AREN'T FOR CUDDLING

Lions and tigers and bears – oh my! The world is full of obviously powerful hunters, and there are plenty of scary venomous* snakes, spiders and insects. But not all bad boys look the part¹, and some of the deadliest of all just look... cute.

Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)

THE LIVING TANK

You know how babies like to bite and chew on hard things when their teeth are growing? Baby hippos do, too. And often, what they chew on is *living adult crocodiles*. And as long as mummy is nearby, the crocs let it happen – because hippos might look slow and kind of **cuddly**², but they are basically walking tanks with a big, big bite and a bad, bad temper. The largest adult males can weigh 4,500kg yet they can run at about 30km/h on land, if only for about 30 seconds or so, and around 8km/h under water. Get too close to one or make it angry, and it *will* attack you. Even if you happen to be a rhinoceros, a motorboat or a jeep full of safari tourists.

Despite being vegetarian, hippos will happily bite pieces out of any croc that annoys them. This was actually caught on camera by Czech photographer Václav Šilha, who saw a foolish crocodile try to run across the backs of some relaxing hippos and get torn to pieces for its **cheekiness**³. Mostly, the two deadly species live together calmly enough. They have a peace agreement: the crocs try not to annoy the hippos, and the hippos mostly don't bother to kill the crocs.

Hungry lions will occasionally try to kill a hippo. They usually try for a smaller, younger one and attack as a pack, with between four and 20 lions working together. It almost never works. Even a fully-grown lion finds it hard to bite through a hippo's 5cm-thick skin, and usually the hippo just runs back to the water with the lions desperately trying to hold on.

SMALL BUT FIERCE⁴

A **wolverine**⁵ would come to just above your knee – it's around as big as a medium-sized dog and looks a bit like a little bear. A cute house-pet-sized bear with lovely, soft fur. Ahhh!

Except that it probably wouldn't make a great pet. Wolverines need a lot of space to run around (and they don't like company). Also, a pet wolverine would be likely to kill and eat your cat, your neighbour's dog and quite possibly your neighbour too. In the wild, they hunt everything from rabbits and squirrels to sheep, deer and even **moose**⁶.

More often than hunting, they steal from other hunters, and they're willing to fight literally anything. There have been cases of wolverines fighting and killing wolves, **lynxes**⁷ and **mountain lions**⁸. They even fight bears, though they tend to lose those fights: the wolverine may be a tough little psychopath, but a male wolverine weighs about 15kg and a brown bear averages about 225kg. That said, an Alaskan zoo once put a polar bear and wolverine in an **enclosure**⁹ together, and only the wolverine walked out alive.



THE JUNGLE GREMLIN

There aren't many animals that look cuter and more innocent than the big-eyed **slow loris**¹⁰. They move slowly and carefully. In Indonesia, they are known as *malu malu*, meaning "shy one", because they stop moving and cover their face when spotted. If you meet one, though, remember that they move slowly to save energy, not because they have to. They are not aggressive unless threatened, but they can attack and when they do, it is sudden, fast and unexpected. And the result can be pretty bad, as the slow loris is the world's only venomous primate.

Slow lorises have a **gland**¹¹ that makes a venom. They lick this and spread it on their fur. Licking it also gives them a venomous bite that triggers an allergic reaction. It's not particularly strong – it's often **fatal**¹² to smaller animals like other lorises, but there's only one known human death from the bite of a slow loris. At least, from a slow loris held in captivity.

There's long been a puzzle about the slow loris. Their venom isn't very strong, and yet the indigenous peoples who live near them speak of a far more deadly bite. Scientists used to think it was just **superstition**¹³, until one scientist took a closer look at wild populations. She discovered that the slow loris's natural diet in the wild reacts with the mild venom to make much stronger toxins, similar to those found in **poison dart frogs**¹⁴. The scientist who discovered this nicknamed them "jungle gremlins*" as a result.



SCARILY CUTE

If you wanted to design a scary octopus for a monster movie, you'd probably start with something like the shark-eating giant Pacific octopus and just make it bigger. The beautiful, colourful blue-ringed octopus, measuring only 12–20cm from one end to the other, would probably be quite a lot lower down the list. If you wanted soldiers for your world-dominating octopus army, though, **you'd be much better off with**¹⁵ the cutie.

Blue-ringed octopuses can be recognised by their yellowish skin and blue and black rings. When they are scared, the rings change colour

dramatically, becoming very bright. It's obviously a warning, but on such a tiny and cute animal it's hard to take the warning seriously. Especially when it looks more like a clown costume than a death threat*.

Size isn't everything. This octopus is not aggressive (unless you're a **shrimp**¹⁶ or small crab), but it is one of the most venomous animals on earth. It can give a bite that causes all your muscles to stop working. Victims are awake but unable to move, so they can experience every moment as their breathing and heart stop, and they slowly, painfully suffocate* to death.

Who're you calling cute now, huh?



VOCABULARY

- 1 **not all... look the part** – ne všichni... na to vypadají
- 2 **cuddly** ['kʌdli] – roztomilý
- 3 **cheekiness** ['tʃi:kinəs] – drzost
- 4 **fierce** [fiəs] – divoký, dravý
- 5 **wolverine** ['wɒlvəri:n] – rosomák
- 6 **moose** [mu:s] – los
- 7 **lynx** [lɪŋks] – rys
- 8 **mountain lion** – puma

- 9 **enclosure** [ɪn'kləʊʒə(r)] – výběh
- 10 **slow loris** – outloň
- 11 **gland** [glænd] – žláza
- 12 **fatal** ['feɪtəl] – smrtelný
- 13 **superstition** [ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn] – pověra
- 14 **poison dart frog** – pralesnička (jedovatá žába)
- 15 **you'd be much better off with** – udělali / pořídili byste lépe s
- 16 **shrimp** [ʃrɪmp] – garnát

GLOSSARY*

- to cuddle** ['kʌdl] – to hold someone or something in your arms, especially for comfort or to show love
- venomous** ['venəməs] – carries a poison in its bite or sting
- gremlins** – creatures from a 1984 comedy horror movie that look cute and cuddly but turn into scary monsters if they eat after midnight

- threat** [θret] – a promise to hurt or kill someone
- to suffocate** ['sʌfəkeɪt] – to be unable to breathe





A strong fanbase is key to the success of any film, TV show or video game. However, if you don't give the fans exactly what they want, things can quickly get really ugly. Just have a look at these examples to see what can happen when fans get mad.

Liam Peach (UK)

DON'T MAKE THE FANS MAD!

THE TV SHOW SHAME OF THRONES

Remember *Game of Thrones*? A few years ago, it was probably the biggest thing on the planet, but now it's almost as if it didn't happen. The only people who still mention it are the most bitter fans, still furious about the way it ended.

Based on the popular *A Song of Ice and Fire* books by George R.R. Martin, it already had a pretty big fanbase before it became a global TV hit. And then things got silly: everyone from your granny to your dentist was talking about the latest events in Westeros, and obsessed fans started learning the show's languages, getting *Game of Thrones* tattoos and even naming their kids after characters.

The problem was that author Martin is a very slow writer, and *Game of Thrones* ran out of material. So producers David Benioff and D.B. Weiss had to improvise, and that's when it all started to go wrong. Characters

suddenly started to act very differently. The carefully built rules of the fantasy world started to change. Lands that had previously taken half a season to travel across were now crossed in half an episode. Worst of all, the plot stopped making sense.

Could Benioff and Weiss at least produce an ending the fans would like? Nope. The last season was a disaster. Production was rushed (leading to mistakes like modern coffee cups appearing on screen), storylines were cut short in very unsatisfying ways, and almost everybody was hugely disappointed in how the battle for control of the Seven Kingdoms ended. It went from being an enormous cultural phenomenon to an enormous embarrassment, and some fans refuse to admit the last few seasons actually happened. Others even tried to raise money to have them remade by a different team!

Some fans refuse to admit the last few seasons actually happened.

THE FILM STAR FLAWS

Fans of *The Last Airbender* will certainly say that the 2010 film adaptation of the much-loved TV show is the biggest crime in cinema history. The disastrous movie tried to capture (= cover) a whole series in 100 minutes and featured various people who couldn't even pronounce the main character's name correctly. It is definitely near the top when it comes to fan rage. But the prize has to go to a classic film series that managed to disappoint not one, but two generations of fans. It is, of course, Star Wars.

The first three films changed cinema forever. So when it was announced that there would be new Star Wars films for the first time in 16 years, there was quite a lot of pressure to re-create the magic of the originals. *The Phantom Menace* was released in 1999, and many fans hated it. HATED IT! They hated some of the new characters, they hated the amount of CGI*, and they hated that it seemed like a kids' film (forgetting that the originals were kids' films, too). The following two movies

were received a little better, but not much. Audiences criticised the boring stories, terrible acting and awful dialogue.

But the prequels* still made huge amounts of money, so it was no real surprise when three sequels* were announced. Finally a chance to get it right! But Star Wars fans are hard to please. They hated the sequels too. The films were full of plot holes*, characters were introduced and then killed off, and it felt as if the writers were just making it up as they went along*. But guess what? The films made a load of money again and the new owners of the franchise*, Disney, started to plan more spin-off* series. It just goes to show that no matter how much fans hate the new Star Wars, they will still pay to watch.



THE VIDEO GAME CYBERBUGS 2077

Oh dear. Has there ever been a bigger catastrophe in the video game world than the release of *Cyberpunk 2077*? CD Projekt Red, a small Polish studio, came to fame in 2007 when they released the first *Witcher* game, based on the books by Andrzej Sapkowski. Two more *Witcher* games followed, which were very successful, and the studio announced that their next project would be *Cyberpunk 2077* – an open-world game* based on the *Cyberpunk 2020* tabletop* role-playing game.

It quickly became one of the most highly anticipated (= eagerly expected) video games of all time. But the fans had to wait for it. And wait. For eight long years, in fact. Hype* for the game grew to incredible levels. Celebrities like Keanu Reeves and Grimes signed up to provide character voices. Over eight million people pre-ordered the game, and CD Projekt became the biggest video game company in Europe. Then finally in December 2020 the game was released. And it was bad. *Really* bad.

On PS4 and Xbox One it had so many bugs that it was unplayable. Many of the bugs were absurd – players complained of their character's clothes suddenly disappearing so you could see their genitals, of tanks falling from the sky and tiny trees growing everywhere, to name just a few. People started posting the funniest bugs on social media under the hashtag #Cyberbug2077. CD Projekt had to apologise and offered a refund (= money back) to anyone who was not satisfied. Sony removed the game from the Playstation Store, and the game's investors started a lawsuit* against CD Projekt for not being honest about the problems with the game.

Although reviews for the PC version have generally been good, the fiasco with the console versions will never be forgotten by fans who will probably never forgive CD Projekt for messing *Cyberpunk 2077* up* so spectacularly.

Audiences criticised terrible acting and awful dialogue.

Celebrities like Keanu Reeves signed up to provide character voices.

GLOSSARY*

CGI – computer generated imagery; special effects created by computer

prequel – a book or film that is set before the events of an existing book or film

sequel – a book or film that is set after the events of an existing book or film

plot hole – something in a work of fiction that does not make sense or doesn't fit in with the rest of the story

to make sth up as you go along – to invent it one step at a time, without an overall plan

franchise – films, books and other products from the same fictional universe

spin-off – a new story in the same fictional universe but about different characters and events

open-world game – a game where the player can explore the game world freely

tabletop – describes physical games (played on a table), not computer games

hype – when something is discussed and praised a lot in order to attract attention

lawsuit – a legal complaint

to mess sth up – to do something very badly

THINK ABOUT IT

- The article contains a lot of words describing that something is bad or wrong. How many such adjectives and nouns can you find there? Can you add any of your own?
- Which words (adjectives and nouns) describing that somebody is angry can you find in the article? Can you add any of your own?
- What film, TV show, book or game really disappointed you? Why?

COOLIOSITIES

COOL AND CURIOUS FINDS



Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)

BLOBBY OPERA

Click and drag on four cute, colourful blobs to create art! Blob Opera is a fun online toy developed by Google Arts and Culture and programmer David Li. It's not *entirely* silly, though: it's another experiment in machine learning. Four real-life opera singers recorded 16 hours of singing, and this was used to "teach" a computer program how to sing. When you click and drag those funny blobs, you're hearing the computer's idea of what singing sounds like. A second machine learning program "listened" to lots of music to learn about harmonies, so when you make one blob sing, the others can join in as backing singers.



Scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/BlobbyOpera to have a go.



ELECTRO(MAGNETIC) MUSIC

Sixteen years ago, Alaskan biologist Karin Lehmkuhl Bodony discovered she could *hear* the northern lights. The aurora borealis and aurora australis are the result of electrically charged particles spreading out from the sun. When they enter our atmosphere, they heat up and burn like tiny, tiny meteorites. Because they are electrically charged, they are pulled to the poles – which is why they are visible in the north and south – and they give off electromagnetic waves. They are silent to our ears, but Bodony discovered that you can hear them through a kind of radio called a very low frequency (VLF) receiver. They have a range of sounds, whooshes and clicks and pops, a bit like very minimalist electro. Now an Alaskan composer named Matthew Burtner has carried her work forward. Burtner has previously made music using the natural sounds of glaciers and snow and the patterns of birds in flight. In this new project, he recorded the sound of the aurora borealis and then used the VLF signals to control digital musical instruments. The aurora borealis is literally playing music.



Scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/SongsSky to hear more in the BBC radio programme *Songs of the Sky* (it begins 90 seconds in).

TASK

Match the words from the article with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 northern lights | A a large mass of ice |
| 2 particle | B a pattern of coloured lights in the night sky |
| 3 pole | C a short sharp sound like a light switch |
| 4 whoosh | D a short sharp sound like something exploding |
| 5 click | E a soft sound made by something moving fast through the air |
| 6 pop | F an extremely small piece of matter such as a molecule |
| 7 glacier | G either the northernmost or the southernmost place on earth |



MUSHROOM BOAT

Not many of us have gone boating in a mushroom, but Katy Ayers has. As a student at a local college in a small town in Nebraska, in the US, she learnt about experiments in using mycelium, the underground part of a mushroom, as a replacement for plastic. Having also learnt that it is both light and waterproof, she wondered if it could be used to make a boat. She made a kind of boat-shaped frame and literally grew the boat inside it. She dried

it in the sun, then took it out on the water. It works perfectly and has even carried two people. It looks a bit funny, but there's a good reason Ayers hasn't painted it to make it look better: the boat is still alive, and every time Ayers takes it out on the water, it grows mushrooms!



Scan the QR code or go to youtu.be/e_6sdq8LOaA to see an interview with Ayers.

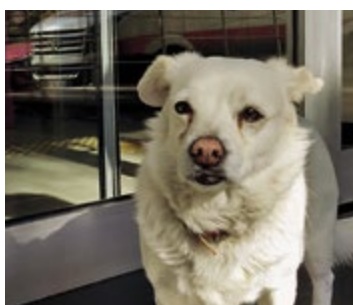
TASK

Write one word in each gap so that the sentences mean the same things as the article.

- 1 There are experiments to _____ plastic with mycelium.
- 2 Mycelium does not weigh _____ and does _____ allow water through it.
- 3 Ayers' boat _____ carry two people.
- 4 _____ the boat looks strange, Ayers is not going to paint it.

WHO'S A GOOD DOG?

When an elderly Turkish man, Cemal Senturk, was rushed to hospital, his dog Boncuk followed the ambulance. Senturk's daughter took the animal home, but the next morning Boncuk escaped and ran all the way back to the hospital. The daughter took Boncuk home again, and again Boncuk got out and made the journey across the city. Senturk was in hospital for five days, and every day the loyal dog waited outside. "She comes every day around 9am and waits until nightfall. She doesn't go in," a hospital security guard told the local press. "When the door opens she pokes her head inside." Who's a good dog? Boncuk is!



TASK

In the article, find sentences which can be rewritten in the passive voice and rewrite them.



DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

The macaques of Uluwatu temple in Bali are well-known thieves. Visitors are told to be careful about their possessions, but there are always a few people who don't listen. Thieving monkeys are not unusual, of course, but these particular criminals have worked out an extra trick. They've realised that humans are willing to pay to get their possessions back – so they steal things, then give them back in exchange for food. Scientists filmed hundreds of hours of the thieves at work and discovered they are very good at recognising what items are more valuable. If all they can snatch is a hat or sunglasses, they'll give the item back in exchange for a small amount of food. If they can grab a phone or camera, though, they will demand more food before giving it back. In one example filmed by the scientists, a macaque, tourist and temple worker had to spend 17 minutes negotiating a suitable price. Maybe we should have asked macaques to negotiate Brexit.



Scan the QR code or go to youtu.be/8q1MyVUze8M to watch a video of the thieves at work.

TASK

In the article, find:

- 1 a phrasal verb that means "to develop an idea": _____
- 2 a verb that means "to try to reach an agreement through formal discussions": _____
- 3 two verbs that mean "to take something suddenly and roughly": _____

READING

PART FIVE / QUESTIONS 1-3

6 POINTS / 2 POINTS PER QUESTION

Read the following three **short texts**.For questions 1-3, **choose** the best answer: **A, B, C** or **D**.

Note: The complete Part Five contains five short texts and five questions.

The Fires of Lucifer

Lighting a fire used to be a very frustrating process. In the early 19th century, many chemists invented different chemical fire-lighters, but they were dangerous and expensive (to light the “Promethean match”, for example, you had to break a small glass ball filled with sulphuric acid*). Then, in 1826, a British chemist named John Walker was mixing chemicals in his lab. One of the wooden sticks he was using to mix the chemicals scraped on* the stone surface he worked on and immediately caught fire. By accident, he had made the first modern match.

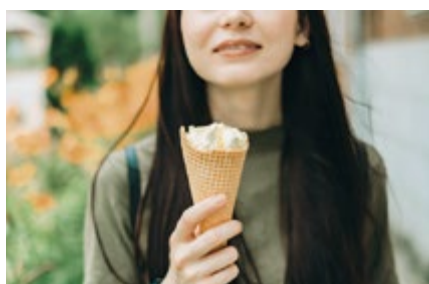
These early matches, nicknamed “lucifers”, were convenient, but they still weren’t very safe. In fact, lucifers caused so many accidental fires that they were banned in France and Germany. Other chemists soon developed better matches, and lucifers never made John Walker rich. But next time you light a match, spare a thought for the chemist whose discovery made it all possible.

1 What did you learn from the text?

- A** Walker’s matches were safe.
- B** Lucifers were the first fire-lighters.
- C** Walker didn’t intend to invent matches.
- D** Other chemists helped Walker improve his matches.



*sulphuric acid – kyselina sírová, **scraped on** – škrábala o, **cone** – kornout, **vault** – trezor



Ice in Your Hand

Who doesn’t love walking in the summer sun with an ice cream in hand? This simple joy was made possible by the ice-cream cone*, which was invented by two different people at about the same time.

In the 1890s, an Italian named Italo Marchiony was selling lemon ice in small glass cups from a cart on Wall Street in New York. It wasn’t ideal. Customers had to return the glasses, which then had to be washed. Many also got broken and even stolen. So Marchiony came up with a way of making little wafer cups. He got a patent for his invention in 1903 and opened a factory.

A thousand miles away, the 1904 St Louis World Fair was attracting visitors – 18 million of them. Ernest Hamwi, a Syrian immigrant, had a stall there. He sold *zalabi*, a kind of waffle from the Middle East. The man at the stall beside him was selling ice cream, which was so popular that he soon ran out of dishes to serve it in. Hamwi began rolling his waffles into cones for the ice cream seller to serve his ice cream in. Customers loved them. Hamwi saw a business opportunity and started his own company producing them.

2 What is not true according to the text?

- A** Both inventors were ice-cream sellers.
- B** Both inventors started producing their cones.
- C** One of the inventors faced problems with stealing.
- D** One of the inventors made his first cone without planning it.

Things Go Better with Coke

In the 19th century, Pemberton’s French Wine Coca was said to be a “valuable brain tonic” that would cure headaches and calm nerves. It was a mix of wine, coca-leaf extract (containing cocaine) and kola nut (a source of caffeine).

When the local government passed a law against alcohol, the wine’s inventor, Dr John Pemberton, decided to develop an alcohol-free syrup using the same coca-and-kola mix. By mistake, he mixed it with carbonated water. He decided it was a lot better as a drink than a syrup, and he began selling it as Coca-Cola at a local pharmacy for five cents a glass. He joined up with some businessmen who saw Coca-Cola’s potential. Sadly, Pemberton fell ill very shortly afterwards. He sold his share in the business – and his secret recipe – and died very poor.

Today, Coca-Cola is still made to a secret recipe, though it has not contained cocaine since about 1903. The recipe, written on a piece of paper, is stored in a vault* at the World of Coca Cola in Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

3 What is true about Dr Pemberton?

- A** He sold his wine and Coca-Cola at the same time.
- B** He never shared his secret recipe before his death.
- C** He started inventing a new recipe due to a new law.
- D** He teamed up with some businessmen after he fell ill.



Google Walk

Sam was visiting an American city. One afternoon he took a long walk, taking photographs along the way. What city was he visiting? Use Google Street View and work out where he went.



- 1 What landmark is in Picture 1, and what would Sam have seen if he had turned around?

- 2 What landmark is in Picture 2, and what did Sam read on the arch just to his right?

- 3 What Presidential building is in Picture 3, and what park was on Sam's right when he took this photo?

- 4 What building is in Picture 4, and what office was on Sam's left?

- 5 What building is in Picture 5, and what road did Sam walk down to get there?

- 6 Sam turned left when he reached the building in Picture 6. What is the building and down which road did he turn?

- 7 What is the archway in Picture 7, and what pictures are painted on the pedestrian crossing next to it?

- 8 On his way to his final destination, Sam stopped for a drink in an Irish pub opposite the museum in Picture 8. What was the name of the pub, and what is the museum?

- 9 Sam took picture 9 while walking through a park. What is the park, and what is the building in the picture?



HINTS

The first picture – your starting point – is a famous monument to the 16th president of the United States. After that, keep your eyes open! You might need to try “walking” up and down different roads to find the places Sam visited. If you get lost, just go back to the last place you found.



Solutions in the TF and next month on the Bridge website

STRANGE WORLD

Which of these texts truly describes the picture?

- 1 Microsoft Flight Simulator uses Bing satellite data to allow gamers to explore the entire earth. The two-dimensional image data are turned into 3D by an AI, which leads to occasionally funny effects. Here, the AI has turned a farming structure into a bridge in the middle of nowhere.
- 2 The New Choluteca Bridge was built in the 1990s by a Japanese company. The builders said that it was indestructible (= could not be destroyed). A strong hurricane hit the area, burying the road and blowing the river away – leaving the New Choluteca Bridge both perfect and useless.
- 3 London Bridge (which is not Tower Bridge, by the way) has been rebuilt several times. The last time it was rebuilt, an American millionaire bought the old bridge and transported it to America. It now stands in the desert, where it doesn't even cross a river because it turned out to be too heavy for the Arizona sand.



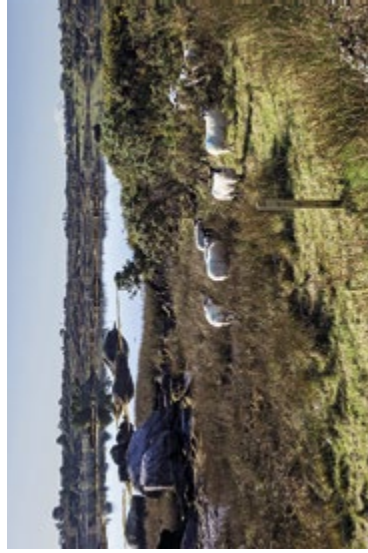
Solution on the CD, in the TF and next month on the Bridge website

IRELAND



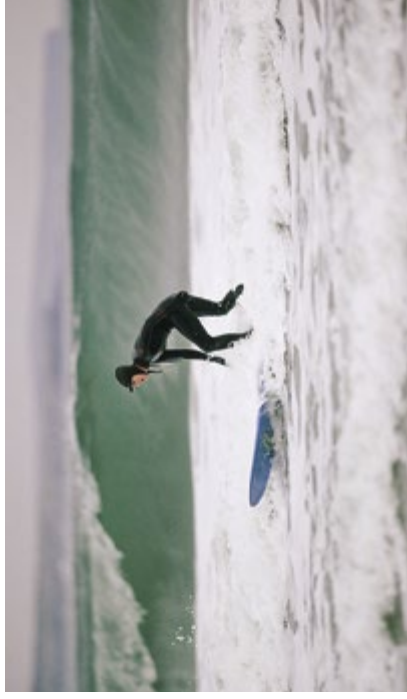
The West

The West consists of three counties. The first of these, Roscommon, is flat and green. The second, Mayo, is loved for its natural beauty, including Ireland's only fjord, Killary Harbour, and Achill Island, which has the third-highest cliffs in Europe. Finally, there is Galway, home of the energetic city of the same name, where music can be heard day and night and which is one of the most visited tourist destinations by Irish people themselves. To the west lies Connemara, an area of mountains, peat bogs (ancient wetlands) and hundreds of lakes, where ponies and black-faced sheep wander along the narrow roads. Along the coast sleepy fishing villages overlook pretty beaches. County Galway has the largest Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking community) in Ireland.



The North-West

The counties of Sligo and Donegal lie on the dramatic Atlantic coastline and have Ireland's best surfing beaches. Donegal is sometimes called the "forgotten county": almost all of its land border is with Northern Ireland and it is connected to the rest of the Republic only by its 10-kilometre border with County Leitrim.

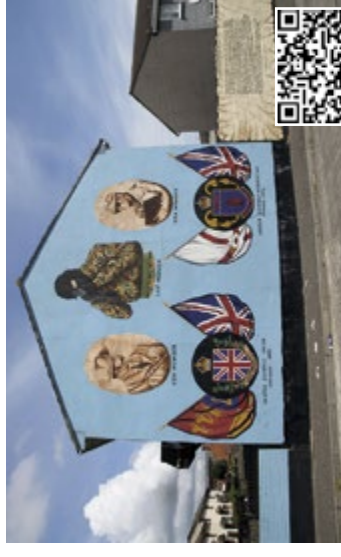


Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is part of the UK, not the Republic of Ireland. From 1968 to 1998 it suffered a period of violence, called the Troubles, caused by a conflict between the region's Protestants, who wanted to remain part of the UK, and Catholics, who wanted to be part of the Republic of Ireland.

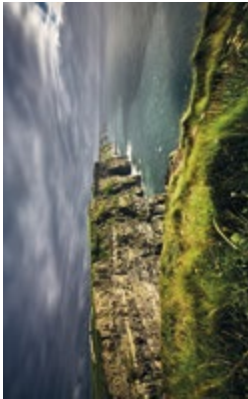
The capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast, with a population of about half a million people. It used to be famous for manufacturing, especially shipbuilding (the *Titanic* was built there), but these days it is better known for IT.

The Northern Irish coast has long sandy beaches and picturesque fishing towns. The towering Mourne Mountains have human settlements over 7,000 years old. Other landmarks include Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Isles, and the Giant's Causeway, made of 40,000 basalt columns formed in a volcanic eruption 50 million years ago.



Northern Ireland - Then, Now and Tomorrow

Scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/NorthernIrelandHistory to read a basic overview of the history of Northern Ireland and to understand why the region's future is now more uncertain than ever.



The Shannon

This area is named after the River Shannon, Ireland's longest river, which flows into the Atlantic close to the city of Limerick. South of the city are the Ballyhouna mountains, regarded as the best place for mountain biking in Ireland.

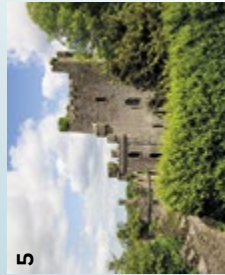
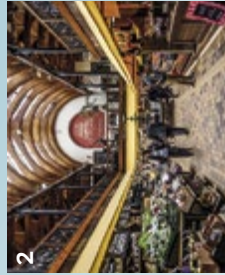
On the other side of the mountains is County Clare, famous for the spectacular Cliffs of Moher, which are 14 kilometres long, entirely vertical, and 214 metres at their highest point. They have featured in dozens of films including *Harry Potter*.

Nearby, the Burren, also famous for its butterflies and orchids, is a bare rocky limestone landscape with dozens of caves – perfect for cavers, who visit from all over the world.

“**IRELAND**” can mean one of two things. It's the name of an island off the west coast of Great Britain. It's also the name of a country, more fully named the Republic of Ireland or Éire (the Irish-language name), which occupies 85% of the island.

TASK: INTRIGUING IRELAND

What are these famous Irish landmarks? See what you can guess about each one, then scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/IntriguingIreland to check your answers and learn more.



The South-West

The mountains of county Kerry are the most dramatic in the country and include Ireland's highest mountain, Carrauntoohil, at 1,040 metres. A stunning coastline runs along the base of the mountains. The famous Ring of Kerry is a 180-kilometre circular scenic drive around the Iveragh Peninsula.

County Cork is famous for its fishing villages and beaches, for the regional capital of Cork City (the second-largest town in Ireland) and for the two tiny rocky islands called the Skelligs, which featured in the Star Wars films *The Force Awakens* and *The Last Jedi*.



Scan the QR code
or go to youtu.be/4Nb0JFokHas
to pay a virtual visit to Skellig Michael.

The South-East

In the “sunny south-east”, the weather is milder and warmer than elsewhere, which is why Ireland's tastiest tomatoes and strawberries come from here. It is also home to the central medieval town of Kilkenny and to Waterford, Ireland's oldest city, founded by the Vikings. Another highlight for visitors is Hook Lighthouse, built in 1240, which is the second-oldest operating lighthouse in the world.



The East Coast & Midlands

This region includes the capital Dublin (population 1.2 million), the white sandy beaches of the east coast and the green lowlands of central Ireland. To the north lies the Newgrange Tomb, a well-preserved Neolithic gravesite with narrow passages, older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids. The Curragh, west of Dublin, is a large flat plain which is the home of Ireland's racehorse industry: Ireland is the largest breeder of racehorses in Europe.

FACES OF IRELAND

If you were asked to name a famous Irish person, who would pop into your mind? Here are five very different famous Irish men and women.

Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)



The Playwright

Samuel Beckett was an Irish novelist, playwright, short story writer, theatre director and poet who won the 1969 Nobel Prize in literature. He was born and grew up in Dublin, but as a young man he travelled around Europe and finally settled in Paris. He wrote in both French and English.

His most famous work is the 1953 play *Waiting for Godot*, about two homeless men, Vladimir and Estragon, who are waiting for someone who never arrives. Like a lot of his work, the play is minimalist and absurd, filled with black comedy and nonsense.



The Revolutionary

Countess Markievicz was the daughter of a rich Anglo-Irish family. She studied painting in London and Paris. In 1908, she joined the Irish independence movement. She founded a paramilitary* group, tried to become a member of Parliament (opposing a young Winston Churchill) and sold her family jewellery to feed the Irish poor. She fought in the 1916 Easter Rising (an unsuccessful revolution attempt) and was put in prison.

After leaving prison in 1918, she became the first woman to be elected as a member of the British Parliament. She and other Irish MPs formed a revolutionary parliament in Ireland, the *Dáil Éireann*, and declared independence. This led to war between the British and Irish, and Markievicz was an active fighter in this revolution too. Ireland won official independence in 1922. Markievicz remained active in Irish politics until her death in 1927.

The Novelist

Ireland's most famous novelist is almost certainly James Joyce. He grew up in Dublin and most of his stories take place there, although he lived most of his life abroad. The places and characters in his stories were closely based on real locations and people, and thousands of fans visit Dublin every year to visit the places they know from his books.

Joyce's novel *Ulysses* (1922) is one of the most famous modernist novels. It follows the thoughts and feelings of an ordinary man, Leopold Bloom, through a single day. Readers love trying to put together Bloom's thoughts and work out everything that is happening in his life.



The Politician

Mary Robinson is an Irish lawyer, academic and politician. In the 1970s and 1980s, Ireland was very religious and conservative. Robinson worked to change laws on divorce, women's rights, contraception* and homosexuality. She became Ireland's first female president (1990-1997).

As president, she challenged both the Irish and British governments by agreeing to meet the Northern Irish republican leader



(and former terrorist) Gerry Adams. It was very controversial but opened the way to the peace negotiations* that ended the 30 years of violence known as the Troubles.

The Songwriter

Enya has been a professional musician since 1981. "Enya" is an English phonetic spelling of her Irish name, Eithne: she is from a Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking) region of County Donegal. Enya has written or co-written songs for herself, for other artists and for film and TV soundtracks. She is Ireland's best-selling solo artist ever.

As a singer, she combines elements of new age, Celtic, classical, church and folk music. She has performed in English, Irish, Latin, Welsh, Spanish, French and Japanese, but also in two of J.R.R. Tolkien's "Elvish" languages and in Lojban, a language invented for her albums.



GLOSSARY*

paramilitary – organized like an army, but not official and often illegal

contraception – methods intended to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant

negotiation – discussions in order to reach an agreement

A Little Nonsense

THE WRITINGS OF ROALD DAHL

“A little nonsense now and then is relished (= enjoyed) by the wisest men.”

Roald Dahl,
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Roald Dahl (1916–1990) is one of Britain’s best-loved authors. He wrote children’s fantasy novels such as *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *Matilda* and *The BFG* (all of which have been made into films) as well as short stories for adults.

Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)

Dahl’s children’s books feature clever, good-hearted children as heroes, while the adults are often scary, cruel and stupid. Most of these stories are surprisingly violent and even frightening in places, though they always have positive messages for their young readers.

In his works for children, Dahl delighted in having fun with words. He invented new words by putting parts of words together or swapping letters around*. His character



Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

the BFG (Big Friendly Giant) is particularly famous both for inventing new words – “scrumdiddlyumptious”, for example, to mean excellent or delicious – and for playing games with the different meanings of words: “I cannot always be right; quite often I is left instead”.

Dahl’s shortest children’s book is *Revolting Rhymes*. It contains six parody versions of traditional fairy tales. In *Little Red Riding Hood*, for example, the little girl of the title shoots the wolf and makes his skin into a coat. She appears in *The Three Little Pigs*, too, and ends up with two wolfskin coats, and “a pigskin travelling case”!

Dahl wrote many stories for adults, too. He particularly liked writing very dark, macabre* stories with unexpected twists*. The American director Alfred Hitchcock filmed several of these as episodes of his TV horror series *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*; others were later filmed as episodes of the British horror series *Tales of the Unexpected*, which was introduced by Dahl himself.

Dahl also wrote the scripts for two films, both adaptations of novels by Ian Fleming. One of these was the famous children’s movie *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang*, about a magical flying car, and the other was *You Only Live Twice*, the fifth James Bond movie.

CURIOUS FACTS

Dahl was a pilot in the Second World War. His plane crashed and he was badly injured. He said the dreams he had with a head injury gave him the ideas for his first stories. He also needed surgery to replace both hips, and kept one of his hip bones as a decoration.

Dahl’s third child suffered an injury and developed hydrocephalus, where liquid builds up in the brain and has to be released through a special medical device. The devices of the time were not very good, so Dahl helped invent a better version that was later used to help 3,000 children.

In *Danny the Champion of the World*, the nine-year-old hero saves his father’s life by driving a car to rescue him. It seemed perfectly realistic to Dahl, who taught his own daughter to drive when she was only 11.



EIGHT GOLDEN RULES

Dahl claimed to follow eight golden rules for writing children’s literature. They were:

1

JUST ADD CHOCOLATE

5

KEEP A WICKED* SENSE OF HUMOUR

2

ADULTS CAN BE SCARY

6

PICK PERFECT PICTURES

3

BAD THINGS HAPPEN

7

FILMS ARE FUN, BUT BOOKS ARE BETTER

4

REVENGE IS SWEET

8

FOOD IS FUN

GLOSSARY*

to swap sth around [swɑ:p] – to change the order of sth

macabre [mə'kɑ:brə] – connected with horror and death

twist – a sudden turn or change in a story

wicked ['wɪkɪd] – evil, very bad

VENGEANCE IS MINE, INC.

STORY: ROALD DAHL SCRIPT: ALEX JORDAN (UK)
ART: MICHAEL PETRUS (CZ) LETTERING: MANKIN (SK)

NEW YORK, 1946

WE
NEED SOME
MONEY.

LOOK AT THIS.
THE JOURNALIST
PANTALON SAYS
THE BANKER
WOMBERG HAS
A MISTRESS.

WOMBERG
WILL BE
ANGRY.

I'VE GOT
IT! WOMBERG
IS RICH AND ANGRY
WITH PANTALON. WE
WILL PUNCH PANTALON
AND WOMBERG WILL
GIVE US A LOT
OF MONEY.

YOU ARE
A GENIUS!

AND LOOK,
PANTALON WRITES
UNPLEASANT THINGS
ABOUT A LOT OF
OTHER PEOPLE.

WE WILL
SEND THEM ALL
LETTERS.

THEY
CAN PAY US,
TOO!

WHAT WILL
OUR SERVICES
BE?

VENGEANCE IS MINE INC.:
1. Broken nose: \$500
2. Black eye: \$600
3. A rattlesnake in his car: \$1,500

WE WILL
BE RICH!

U.S. MAIL

LATER...

LISTEN TO THIS: 'PLEASE DO EVERYTHING ON THE LIST.' FROM WOMBERG.

AND WE HAVE THREE MORE CUSTOMERS!

YOU WILL PUNCH PANTALOOON.

Penguin Club

WHAT ABOUT YOU?

I WILL WAIT IN THE CAR.

Penguin Club

CAN YOU GIVE MY MESSAGE TO MR PANTALOOON, PLEASE?

GIVE ME THE NOTE.

WHAT IS IT?

COME ON, I DON'T WANT TO TALK HERE.

WHAAAAAM!

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO GEORGE AND HIS FRIEND NEXT? SCAN THE QR CODE WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE OR TABLET, OR GO TO THE "BRIDGE - MARCH 2021" SECTION ON OUR WEBSITE, WWW.BRIDGE-ONLINE.CZ, TO HEAR THE END OF THE STORY.



GLOSSARY*

vengeance – revenge
Inc. – incorporated; used in the names of companies that are legally established
mistress – a woman who has a relationship with a married man

MASTER

THE WEB

TIPS ON DOING ONLINE RESEARCH

Almost everything that humans have ever known can be found online, but the good information is drowned in a gigantic ocean of rubbish. We all need tools and tricks that help us search through the fake news, outdated information, spam and other junk to catch the fresh fish of fact.

Paul Farrington-Douglas (UK)

Make Google Yours

There are lots of tricks for using Google more effectively. Mastering these is known as Google-Fu, and nowadays it's one of the most important life skills you can have.

For simple **factual**² queries it can be easiest just to type in a normal question ("What's the population of London?") as many people have probably asked that before and Google learns to recognise common questions.

For more complex topics, it's important to choose your search terms well. Think of words that are likely to be in the answer to your question. This can include words that **narrow**³ the type of writing – for example, adding "citations" or "peer review" to a search will bring more academic results (these terms are used to talk about scientific papers). Try adding words like **"debunked"**⁴, "myth" or "controversy" to check whether there are people who disagree (though be very careful what you believe).

Google Hacks

These days, Google's search engines automatically look for synonyms and different forms of your search terms. That's often useful, but it can mean you get a lot of useless results. A search for the words *online voting* will give you millions of pages with the words *online*, *internet*, *voting*, *vote*, *election* and so on. Use quotation marks to search for an exact word or phrase: try searching for "online voting" instead. Putting the symbol * in your search tells Google to search for phrases with any word in that position. For example, "cross the pacific * a boat" will find results for "in a boat", "with a boat", "on a boat" and so on.

Exclude⁵ specific words with the minus sign. If your results are filled with irrelevant references to songs, for example, add *-lyrics* to your search terms, or exclude the name of the artist or band.

Narrow your search to a specific part of the internet with the *site:* instruction. Adding *site:.co.uk* to your search will give only results from .co.uk addresses, for example, and *site:snopes.com* will only search pages in Snopes. Combine this with the minus sign to **exclude** specific sites (if you're searching for images and don't want to include Pinterest, for instance, add *-site:pinterest.com* to your search).

VOCABULARY

- 1 **outdated** [ˌaʊtˈdeɪtɪd] – zastaralý
- 2 **factual** [ˈfæktʃuəl] – vztahující se k faktům
- 3 **to narrow** [ˈnæəəʊ] – zúžit
- 4 **to debunk** [diːˈbʌŋk] – vyvrátit

- 5 **to exclude** [ɪkˈskluːd] – vyloučit
- 6 **deliberately** [dɪˈlɪbəreɪtli] – úmyslně
- 7 **claim** [kleɪm] – tvrzení
- 8 **to assume** [əˈsjʊːm] – předpokládat



Wikipedia Is a Starting Point

Wikipedia is probably the best encyclopedia humans have ever produced. Nevertheless, you can get a good idea of how careful someone is by how they use the phrase “according to Wikipedia...”. To some people, this means “This is a fact.” To others, it means “I’m not sure how true this is.” Anyone can edit Wikipedia. The idea is that experts will read the articles and correct the mistakes that they see (for free). In practice, this only works some of the time. Wikipedia is often very reliable for important topics and is usually a good place to start doing research, but it depends on the topic and some bad articles stay there for a long time.

Watch out for things like bad grammar and spelling errors, which can be signs that editors have not checked the article. Check the sources at the bottom of the page. Some entries have unreliable sources. Editors usually delete these quickly, though, so people who are **deliberately** writing bad entries often include sources that *look* right (say, a scientific paper) but that do not in fact support the **claims**⁷ (hoping that nobody will check them). Also, look at the dates of sources, especially for any statistics. Above all, remember: Wikipedia is where you *start*, not where you finish.

Old but Gold?

Forums and blogs can be some of your best resources: a lot of experts are a bit older and a bit conservative, and they’re more likely to have a nice old-school blog than a YouTube channel. Find out about a few trusted bloggers in your special area of interest and search their blogs (using the *site:* instruction) for anything they’ve written about your topic.

Online boards and forums like Quora (where you post a question and other people answer it) can also be useful. A typical example is English.Stackexchange.com, where native speakers answer English grammar questions. But be warned: often people are less expert than they sound! As with Wikipedia, these are usually places to start your research, not to finish.

Words to the Wise

Dictionaries are where we really get lucky: there are outstanding free online dictionaries. Start with the ones offered by Cambridge (dictionary.cambridge.org) or Oxford (oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com), which are aimed at language learners and so are easy to understand. For more detailed needs, Merriam-Webster (an American dictionary) is also very good.

All these dictionaries include pronunciation guides (including audio files), examples of how people use the words, synonyms and antonyms, a little bit of word history and so on.

Another excellent free resource is Wiktionary, which focuses more on showing etymologies (word histories) and the meanings of a word in different languages, so it’s a great resource for research. Like Wikipedia, anyone can edit this, so you should double-check that other sources agree.

Watch Out for Weird

One of the biggest red flags (= warning signs) for unreliable information is when most or all the results are on sites with a controversial reputation. If reports of a new cure for a disease appear on health and beauty websites, political blogs and news websites you’ve never heard of before, but not on mainstream news sites or science and healthcare blogs, then you should be extra careful what you believe.

Slide shows, best-of lists, “10 things you didn’t know about...” videos and so on are probably the worst resource. They’re entertainment designed to get clicks. The people who write them don’t usually care very much if they’re true or not, and they’re often happy to just copy other people’s work and **assume**⁸ that someone else has checked it. Take them with a pinch of salt (= do not completely believe them).

LISTENING

The History of Female Cycling

You will hear a recording about women cycling.

For statements 1–5, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D.

1 The first women who rode bicycles

- A were judged for their behaviour.
- B were not able to travel alone.
- C used bicycles with differently-sized wheels.
- D rode in the same way as rich women riding horses.

2 Bloomers were

- A the first women who dared to cycle.
- B women who dared to show their ankles.
- C a type of skirt women wore for cycling.
- D a type of trousers women wore for cycling.

3 Some doctors

- A physically attacked cycling women.
- B praised the design of female bicycles.
- C supported the first woman cycling around the world.
- D thought that cycling was physically unsuitable for women.

4 The early female bike racers

- A competed under the same conditions as the men.
- B became bigger sporting stars than the men.
- C trained hard despite being paid worse than the men.
- D were the reason the races were eventually banned.

5 Today, professional cycling

- A bears a certain similarity to Wimbledon.
- B includes women in the most important race.
- C offers the same opportunities for men and women.
- D still hasn't included women at all levels of the sport.



LISTENING

The (Dis)United Kingdom

You will hear a school presentation about the history of the United Kingdom.

While listening, decide if statements 1–7 are (T) true, (F) false or (N) not stated in the recording.

- 1 Wales used to be a part of the kingdom of England.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 2 Ireland joined the United Kingdom in 1707.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 3 The Scottish parliament has greater power than the Welsh parliament.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 4 Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish nationalists seeking independence have generally not been in the majority.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 5 Scots nicknamed their vote in 2014 “Project Fear”.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 6 Over 55% of Northern Irish voters didn’t support Brexit.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐

- 7 The UK’s EU membership played a role in the result of the 2014 vote in Scotland.

(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐ (N) not stated ☐



LISTENING

San Diego, “America’s Finest City”

You will hear a man talking about his hometown.

Some of his points are summarized below in sentences **A–G**, which are in the wrong order.

As you listen, indicate **the order in which you hear the information** by writing numbers **1–6** in the space next to the relevant sentence.

There is one extra piece of information that he doesn’t mention.

Put an X next to the sentence that represents the extra piece of information.

- A** San Diego was the first Californian city.
- B** San Diego offers a wide range of various attractions.
- C** Each of San Diego’s beaches has a different atmosphere.
- D** Local cuisine is varied thanks to San Diego’s inhabitants’ different cultural backgrounds.
- E** You can attend a concert practically any day of the year in San Diego.
- F** San Diego has a number of famous filming locations.
- G** The term “melting pot” is used to describe places where different cultures coexist.



GLOSSARY*

mom-and-pop – a term used to describe a small, family-owned or independent business

dive bar – a neighbourhood bar where locals gather for a drink and to socialize

READING

The Placebo Effect

Read the article and fill in gaps 1–7 with the correct sentences (A–J).
There are three extra sentences that will not be used.

The Simpsons, season 4, episode 21.

The inhabitants of Springfield have been hit by “Osaka flu”. An angry crowd builds up outside the hospital: “We need a cure!” they shout. “The only cure is bed rest,” the doctor says. “Anything I give you would only be a placebo.” The crowd goes crazy: “Where do we get these placebos?” they shout.

A placebo is a treatment that has no physical effect on the condition being treated, so the citizens of Springfield demanding one is pretty funny.

1 To answer that, we need to look at what the placebo effect is.

The word *placebo* is Latin for “I shall please”. **2** Patients expect more from doctors than just “go to bed” – especially when they’re paying for it! – so doctors used to give them nonsense “cures”.

We don’t understand why, but when you expect a treatment to have an effect, you often experience the effect even if the treatment doesn’t do anything.

3 If you expect bad effects, you may experience them even if there’s no physical cause. Some food intolerances (only some) are explained by this.

The placebo effect is measurable. You take a lot of people with some physical problem – say, chronic back pain. You divide them up randomly into groups. One group gets a real medication, say a painkiller. One gets an identical-looking fake pill. **4** A final group gets nothing at all.

The last group shows what happens with no therapy: some people get better, some worse. You might expect results in the placebo group to be the same, as the people in this group haven’t had any real therapy either. **5** This can

help to explain why some people believe strongly in the effectiveness of “alternative” therapies (such as crystal therapy) that don’t really do anything.

The placebo effect is strongest with subjective symptoms (that is, symptoms that can only be measured by the patient, such as pain and emotional state). Surprisingly, it can also work for objective symptoms (things you can see and measure physically). For example, one study looked at ultrasound therapy to reduce swelling after dental surgery. **6** The placebo treatment actually reduced the swelling – a measurable, physical response.

With the placebo effect being so powerful, should doctors be allowed to prescribe placebos, lying to patients in order to help them? **7** However, there is still an opportunity to benefit from the placebo effect by increasing patients’ confidence in the treatment they receive. Many doctors are rushed and brief, which can reduce the patient’s trust in both the doctor and the treatment. Alternative therapists get good results because they talk to their patients in detail and provide a personalised treatment experience. If conventional doctors could do the same, the health benefits might be great.

- A** It was first used to refer to medicines given to patients just to make them happy.
- B** Surprisingly, that group of patients improved just as much.
- C** But is it possible that their demand is not as silly as it sounds?
- D** In fact, they will usually report improvements and side effects that can be as big as those you might expect with a real medicine.
- E** Most doctors agree that this would be unethical.
- F** There’s an opposite, too, called the “nocebo effect”.
- G** Neither the patients nor the researchers know who has a real painkiller.
- H** The placebo was more effective than no treatment.
- I** One group of patients received placebo therapy: the machine was applied but not turned on.
- J** We don’t know, but we do know that it’s powerful.

READING

The History of the Teddy Bear

Read the following story about teddy bears and decide whether statements 1–6 are **true (T)** or **false (F)**. For each statement, you should also write the letter (a–e) of the paragraph that supports your answer.

- (a) Teddy bears are loved by children all over the world, but the teddy bear is an American original. Its story begins with a trip taken by President Theodore Roosevelt. He decided that he needed a vacation after working hard to successfully resolve a strike by a group of miners. Roosevelt accepted an invitation from Governor Longino of Mississippi to visit the South for a hunting trip.
- (b) Longino was the first Mississippi governor elected after the Civil War who hadn't fought in the southern army and who had nothing against African Americans. His opponent in the upcoming election, James Vardaman, had a strong military background. He disliked the black community and said that he was willing to lynch every former slave in the state to maintain white power. Longino wanted to break the growing wave of hatred and hoped that a visit from a popular president might help.
- (c) Roosevelt and Longino needed a guide because hunting for bears in the swamps was dangerous. Longino chose a former slave named Holt Collier, who knew the land well and who had hunted more than 3,000 bears in his lifetime. "The president was safer with me than with all the policemen in Washington," Collier later said.
- (d) One day, Collier's dogs had chased an old, fat, 235-pound black bear to a watering hole. Collier thought that the president would enjoy the chance to shoot a bear, so he decided to let his dogs keep the bear there. Cornered by the barking dogs, the bear swiped at several of them with its paws, then crushed one to death. Seeing that his dogs were in danger, Collier had to intervene, so he tied the bear to a nearby tree and waited for Roosevelt. When the president saw the bear tied to a tree, he refused to shoot it, believing that such a kill would be unsportsmanlike.
- (e) News of Roosevelt's compassionate gesture soon spread throughout the country. On Monday morning, November 17th 1902, cartoonist Clifford K. Berryman's sketch appeared in *The Washington Post* newspaper. The cartoon was titled "Drawing the Line in Mississippi". It was believed to show both Roosevelt's sportsman's code of ethics and his criticism of lynchings in the South. On that same day, a shopkeeper formed a piece of plush velvet into the shape of a bear, sewed on some eyes, and displayed it with the words "Teddy's bear" in his shop window. And because so many people wanted to buy the toy bear, the shopkeeper started producing these cute stuffed animals, called "teddy bears".

- 1 **Governor Longino of Mississippi hated black people.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?
- 2 **The president intervened to stop the dogs from killing the bear.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?
- 3 **A cartoon in *The Washington Post* criticised Roosevelt's ethics on lynching.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?
- 4 **President Roosevelt travelled to the state of Mississippi after resolving a conflict in the mines.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?
- 5 **The Mississippi governor expected negative feelings to decrease after the presidential visit.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?
- 6 **Longino's guide was an inexperienced bear hunter.**
(T) true ☐ (F) false ☐
Which paragraph (a)–(e) supports your answer?



READING

Mod, Normcore, Punk: More than Just a Name

Read the text about subcultures.

Complete the sentences 1–7 using the information from the text.

Write one or two words as indicated.

The sentences don't follow the same order as the information appears in the text.

Mods, Beatniks, Flappers, Punks, Goths, Ravers, Surfers, Gamers, Normcore. What do all these words have in common? They describe particular groups of people who were brought together by a common interest. Subcultures usually grow where there is either disagreement or boredom with the common social norms, or where there is a strong interest in something not all society feels interest in. They can evolve around art, sports, lifestyle or even politics.

Mods, for example, originated in London in the 1950s. "Mod" comes from "modernist". They were obsessed with jazz music, which changed radically during the 1950s. Mods understood music as a way of self-expression and cultivated their own clothing style. In that era, British society was divided into classes and it was not easy to not be determined by the class people were born into. Clothes were a way to tell the world that you wished to determine the way you lived, even if you couldn't completely escape the social responsibilities your class had put upon you.



In contrast to their obsession with clothing and music, Mods were known for engaging in fights. Most of them came from lower social classes. The world in the 1950s wasn't the technological jungle we live in today and working in a factory was more common than having a warm place in an office.

The 20th century was particularly rich in subcultures. Hippies, for example, were opposite to Mods in many ways. They were pacifists and believed that war as such could be stopped. Punks, who came in in the 1970s, were very political in every sense: they were anti-establishment and their clothes, often so shocking, reflected this need to protest against society's limiting expectations. Punk clothes showed individuality and expressed the idea that no type of beauty is universal. 1990s subcultures often evolved around electronic and techno music and showed a tendency to create a parallel world in which beats expressed an ideal universe untouched by business and politics.

In the digital era, when information is spread so quickly, subcultures seem to have less impact than in the past. New subcultures still come and go, but their duration has shortened significantly. Every young generation feels the need to make a difference and to express itself in a new way, and being part of a group is still important.

- 1 In the past, subcultures seemed to have a greater _____ than in the current era.
- 2 A subculture focused on jazz music _____ in Britain in the mid-20th century.
- 3 Scandalous clothes can express the idea that there is no such thing as _____ beauty.
- 4 The division into _____ usually determined the way people lived.
- 5 Even today, young people still want to make a _____ and find ways of self-expression.
- 6 Typically, subcultures _____ around a common interest and disagreement with social rules.
- 7 Mods were _____ to hippies in many ways, including their attitude to fighting.

LANGUAGE IN USE

Don't Turn On The Light

For questions 1–20, read the text below and fill in each gap with the correct answer (A–D).

Kate decided to stay in the study room on the bottom floor of the dormitory as soon as she realised that she would stay up all night to prepare for her final exam. Her roommate, Jenna, liked to get to bed early, so Kate packed up everything she needed and went downstairs to review more materials. It was 2.00am when she that she'd left one of her textbooks upstairs on her bed. With a dramatic sigh, she stood up and slowly began to climb the stairs to her third-floor dorm room.

the lights in the long hallway were dim, she couldn't see very well, and the old boards creaked under her weary feet. She arrived at her room and opened the door as as she could, opening it just to slip inside so that the hall lights wouldn't wake her roommate.

There was a strange, dark feeling in the room. Kate crept along the wall until she her bed, identified her history textbook, picked it up and tiptoed out of the room. In the silence, she hear a steady "drip-drip-drip" sound. She sighed. Someone would have to come the sink in the bathroom, again.

Relieved to be out of the room, she hurried back downstairs, and studied 6.00am. She finally decided that enough was enough. If she upstairs now, she could get a couple hours of sleep before her exam at 9.00am. The first of the sun's were beaming through the window as she slowly pushed the door open, hoping not to awaken Jenna.

Suddenly Kate's eyes the scene in her dorm room. Jenna on her bed against the far wall, her throat cut from ear to ear, blood dripping from the saturated blanket with a "drip-drip" noise that sounded a leaky faucet.

And on the wall above her roommate's bed, written in Jenna's blood, were the words: "Aren't you glad you didn't turn on the light?"

That's when Kate fainted.

When she , she was sitting in the study room, her head on her textbook. The faucet was still dripping its "drip-drip" sound, and her wristwatch read 8.00am. She'd had such horribly vivid dream and now she would have to hurry her exam. She only had half an hour to get ready because John had promised to her up at half past eight, and he was not one to wait.





- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A) must | B) has to | C) have to | D) ought to |
| 2 | A) for | B) in order | C) so | D) due |
| 3 | A) any | B) some | C) few | D) little |
| 4 | A) realised | B) revised | C) reminded | D) recommended |
| 5 | A) Because of | B) However | C) Although | D) As |
| 6 | A) soft | B) softly | C) soften | D) softly |
| 7 | A) so | B) such | C) enough | D) like |
| 8 | A) achieved | B) came | C) gained | D) reached |
| 9 | A) can | B) could | C) was able | D) managed |
| 10 | A) to fix | B) to have fixed | C) fixing | D) for fixing |
| 11 | A) by | B) for | C) within | D) until |
| 12 | A) has slipped | B) had slipped | C) would slip | D) slipped |
| 13 | A) rays | B) belts | C) radiation | D) lightning |
| 14 | A) took notice | B) registered | C) fell | D) joined |
| 15 | A) has been lying | B) has lain | C) had lain | D) was lying |
| 16 | A) as | B) like | C) so | D) similarly |
| 17 | A) comes to | B) wakes up | C) woke up | D) set up |
| 18 | A) --- | B) an | C) a | D) the |
| 19 | A) not missing | B) not miss | C) not to miss | D) to miss |
| 20 | A) collect | B) lift | C) pick | D) raise |

LANGUAGE IN USE

Classical Conditioning

Read the following article about the Pavlovian reflex.

For questions 1–10, change the word given in capitals at the end of the line to complete the article.

There is one example (00) at the beginning of the text.

EXAMPLE: (00) – probably

Have you ever set your favourite song as an alarm to wake you up in the morning? If you have, you **00** ended up never wanting to hear the song again.

That's because over time, you start to associate the horrible feeling of having to get out of your warm bed with the song that wakes you up. Eventually you will experience this horrible feeling whenever you hear the song, even if it is in the middle of the day. It's an example of classical conditioning.

The name most connected with this idea is Ivan Pavlov. Pavlov was a Russian physiologist who identified and studied the phenomenon we now call "classical conditioning". His **1** would go on to have a big influence in the field of psychology, and Pavlov would become known as the father of classical conditioning. His experiment to prove his theory became one of the most well-known in the history of science.

Pavlov noticed that when his dogs smelt food, they started to salivate – their mouths watered. This mouth- **2** happens naturally. Pavlov then started to ring a bell every time he fed his dogs. Normally, the ringing of a bell would not get any **3** from the dogs, but over time, they started to associate the ringing of the bell with food. Eventually the association became so strong that Pavlov was able to ring the bell and the dogs would start salivating even when there was no food there. Pavlov realized that when it comes to how we react, we need to differentiate between something that is **4** (conditioned) and something that is **5**.

We can see classical conditioning all around us. It is particularly clear in **6** to mobile phones. Say you are in the early days of a new relationship. The object of your affections sends you a romantic text message and you get excited when you read it. **7** it is the message itself that makes you feel good. But every time you get a text message from your sweetheart, you hear the message **8** tone as well, and begin to associate it with the feeling of having butterflies in your stomach. Over time, you will start to have this feeling whenever you hear the tone, even if it is somebody else writing to you.

Classical conditioning can also be used purposely. One obvious example of this is in **9**. Companies want to make ads that provoke a certain emotion in you, so when you see the product they are selling, you feel the same emotions you felt when you saw the ad and are more likely to buy the product. If you see an ad full of beautiful, happy people using a particular product enough times, you will recall that feeling when you come across the product in your supermarket. Who doesn't want to feel beautiful and happy? Most of the time we don't even recognise these processes taking place, but **10**, we are all just Pavlov's dogs, salivating at the sound of a bell.

00 PROBABLE

1 DISCOVER

2 WATER

3 REACT

4 LEARN

5 NATURE

6 RELATE

7 INITIAL

8 NOTIFY

9 ADVERTISE

10 REAL



LANGUAGE IN USE

Maori Culture

Read the text below and fill gaps 1–10 each with one word.
There is an example at the beginning (00).

EXAMPLE: (00) – whose

The Maori are the indigenous people of New Zealand

00 ancestors arrived from Polynesia during the first half of the 14th century. In the hundreds of years before the arrival of western settlers, they developed their own distinct culture and language which are still important in modern-day New Zealand.

The Maori lived in large tribes called *iwi*, which means nation or people, that were ruled **1** a chief. They were further divided **2** sub-tribes made up of several extended families. Each person in the tribe had their own role and responsibilities, and their place in society was shown by their clothes and tattoos. High-status individuals would always have tattoos (or *moko*), which were also to **3** people look more attractive to potential partners.

Maori tribes regularly went to war with each other

4 food, land and natural resources. Battles were also fought **5** increase the *mana*, or prestige of the tribe, chief, or other individual. There are numerous rituals and traditions associated with war in Maori culture, the most famous of which is the haka. This ferocious looking dance was performed before battles to intimidate the enemy, and is well

6 around the world. That is mainly thanks to the New Zealand rugby team who do a haka before each match. It is not just a war dance however, and haka are still performed today at special **7** like funerals or to welcome important guests.

The meeting houses known as *marae* were the centre of Maori tribal life, and they still **8** an important role in Maori communities. A *marae* is usually made up of a carefully decorated meeting house with an open space in front, a dining hall and place to cook. The house is the most important building in the village and is designed to look like a body with a figure on top to represent the head, and other parts that represent welcoming arms, legs, spine and ribs. They are **9** for meetings, celebrations, funerals and other important events. Carvings inside tell stories of the tribe's history.

Since the **10** of westerners, the Maori have had to adapt to living alongside the newcomers and these days they are a minority, making up about 16% of the total population. Their culture remains strong in New Zealand, though, and will always be an integral part of the country's identity.



THE BATTLE OF WITS



*Short for Patrick. An insulting name for an Irishman.

